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Journal of the Society of Arts.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1855.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The first meeting of the Session will take place on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, when Dr. Booth, F.R.S., the Chairman of Council, will deliver the Opening Address. At this meeting the medals voted at the close of last Session will be distributed.

Members are particularly requested to bear in mind that they can admit to the Evening Meetings *two friends only*, and that the servants have strict orders to adhere to this regulation, and they have no power whatever to deviate from it.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1855.

The following Institutions have been taken into Union since the last announcement:—

400. London, Young Men's Societies Union in connection with the Presbyterian Church in England.
401. Wigan, Mechanics' Institution.
402. Witham, Literary Institution.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.

Last week, the Emperor and Empress of the French visited this department of the Exhibition, and minutely examined its contents. They expressed themselves as greatly interested in it and its future success as a permanent Exhibition likely to be of service to the working classes. During the visit, Mr. T. Twining, jun., V.P. of the Society of Arts, had the honour of being presented to their Majesties by H.I.S. Prince Napoleon. The Emperor congratulated Mr. Twining on the success which had attended his endeavours to form this collection, and the Empress said: "Cette Exposition est très intéressante; c'est une bonne et utile création; j'espère qu'elle deviendra permanente; je le désire beaucoup."

Home Correspondence.

MR. LOSEBY'S PARALLEL RULE.

SIR,—The parallel rule described in your last number will be very useful for certain purposes, but will fail to fulfil all the conditions stated by Mr. Loseby. The instrument cannot be perfect until he devise some method of keeping the wire always at a right angle, or at any fixed angle, with the rule. By his present arrangement, equal divisions of the wire will give unequal parallel distances, varying with the angle the wire makes with the rule.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. WEBSTER.

74, Cornhill.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

Allerton Priory, Nov. 3, 1855.

SIR,—Mr. Good observes in his letter in yesterday's *Journal*, that I have not disproved his assertion that a *centesimal* ratio between moneys of account is preferable to a *decimal*. I have neither done, nor have I *attempted*, anything of the sort. First, because all that can be said on this subject has been said long since, the *unanimity* of opinion in favour of the strictest possible *decimal* system with the least possible disturbance and alteration of our existing moneys of account and circulation, having been fully established in my "Examination of the Report and Evidence of the Decimal Coinage Committee," published in 1853, and the common object I contend that I have secured, and the want of the decime, or penny, *as a money of account*, having been shown to have been the real cause of the failure of the French, both to secure a perfect and universal decimal system, and to banish altogether, even by penalties, the troublesome old sou from their decimal accounts; and, secondly, because if a centesimal ratio *is* ever found preferable, it is at once obtained at any moment, *on the scheme I propose*, and solely by the change of position of the decimal point between the figures. If pence and tenpence are, as proposed, our moneys of account, the next figures above and below these will of course be 100 pence and 10ths of the penny (the cents Mr. Laurie has shown to be so useful and important a feature in calculation on my scheme), and accounts can, of course, if desired. be kept at any time, either in 100d. (Imperials) and pence, *or* in 10d. and cents, the legal form, and at length *thus* rendered the general usage in France.

The really important question is whether the simple change of *one* money of account, the twelve for the ten, and rendering our pence and tenpence, and, in like manner, lbs. &c., advancing by tens, our legal and official forms,—a principle equally applicable to ALL our calculations,—would not offer such enormous advantages in calculations and economy of time and labour, as would, without further compulsion, secure the speedy and universal adoption of such a system in this country; and, its singularly fortunate correspondence with foreign decimal systems, particularly the French,—a world-wide universality, the importance of which cannot be over estimated. *This* really is a simple question of *facts* and *figures*, and as to both Mr. Good falls into errors I should scarcely have expected, when anyone who can count may see that the accuracy of what I have stated cannot be fairly questioned. In the first place, Mr. Minasi's useful and striking calculation only demonstrates the number of figures required to represent (*or write in figures*) as they would have to be expressed in mercantile and banking books, on *the present*, *the mil*, and *the penny*, schemes, all sums from 1d. to £1,000,000; *and* whilst it establishes, *even in this point of view*, the advantage on *any* of the *penny* systems over *the present*, but *still more over the mil*,—it has no reference whatever TO CALCULATIONS. There are no two ways of doing a rule-of-three sum, and I must not, therefore, ask to occupy your space with the figures required, in the peculiarly favourably example for the present system on which Mr. Good comments,—*thus* to make the calculation of 31 tons 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. at £12 12s. per ton, *on the present system*. It will be found to require *exactly* as I have stated, 156 *figures*, and as this is the mode of making the calculation imperatively required in the Government Offices, the Customs, Admiralty, &c., as well as the method of working employed in ordinary elementary works, and by Professor De Morgan, Sir C. Pasley, Mears, Miller, and others, in their comparative examples, *the difference between* 156 *figures and* 31 *figures*, as shewn below on my scheme, determines *beyond the possibility of question or dispute the truly enormous saving of time and labour* we should at once secure on this plan *in all* SUCH *cases*. But the reduction in this number of figures accomplished by "practice," and by mental arithmetic, with those who are sufficiently educated, ought fairly, though not as by Mr. Good exclusively, to be brought into the comparison, *giving my system the same advantages.* Mr. Good has added the figures required *to bring back the sum into the discontinued form* of account—which can have nothing to do with the question. The price and amount of the iron is per 10 lbs., *but not a figure of the calculation would be altered, and only the position of the decimal points*, if the price were per lb., ·135 ($1\frac{35}{100}$d.); per 10 lbs., 1·35 ($13\frac{1}{2}$d.); per 100 lbs., 13·5 (11s. 3d.); or, per 1000 lbs., 135· (£5 12s. 6d.)

In each of these cases the figures would be:—

7085·4	or	7085·4
1·35		$1{\cdot}3\frac{1}{2}$
354270		921102
212562		35427
70854		9565·29—would be 25 figures only
9565·29—31 figures		

Mr. Good, by a more abbreviated mode of working than that which I am assured on good authority is a fair example of the usual mode of working such a sum *by "practice,"* brings down the figures to 45, as against 25 on my plan. I can well afford to give him the difference, but those who are practically familiar with such calculations can decide which of the two methods most fairly represents that which would be *usually* adopted by clerks, shopmen, &c., of ordinary education.

MY EXAMPLE.

	£	s.	d.
10cwt. = $\frac{1}{2}$	42	12	0
2cwt. = $\frac{1}{5}$	6	6	0
2qrs. = $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5	$2\frac{2}{5}$
14lbs. = $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6	$3\frac{3}{5}$
	0	1	$6\frac{9}{10}$

10s. = $\frac{1}{2}$	31 tons.		
	12		
	372		
2s. = $\frac{1}{5}$	15	10	
	3	2	
	7	19	$0\frac{9}{10}$
	£398	11	$0\frac{9}{10}$

55 figures, counting fractions as single figures.

ON MR. GOOD'S METHOD.

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.
	31	12	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	1	1	3
	31	12	$7\frac{1}{2}$
			12
	379	11	6
10s. = $\frac{1}{2}$—	15	16	$8\frac{3}{4}$
2s. = $\frac{1}{5}$—	3	3	$3\frac{3}{20}$
	£398	11	$0\frac{9}{10}$

45 figures, as above, against 25 !

And if anyone will take the trouble of working a few calculations, *taken at hazard, and bringing in pence, &c.*, he will find that even this important decisive saving of figures and labour by no means represents that which could often be accomplished, as compared with the shortest possible method on the present system. The cost of 50 tons 6cwt. 3qrs. 21lb. at £18 13s. 4d. per ton, for instance, will be found to require 65 figures by ordinary "Practice," and 49 as worked by Mr. Good, whilst BUT THIRTEEN figures are required on the proposed decimal scheme.

The difficulties anticipated by Mr. Good, in the accomplishment of such results as these appear to me purely imaginary. Suppose, he says, having to pay "17 tens and 6 pence" (17X. 6d., or 14s. 8d., that is 176d.), or 9 tens and 7 pence" (9X. 7d., that is, 97d., or 8s. 1d.), "with no coins but the existing,"—tenpennies not yet issued. He must bear in mind that one of *my* suggestions has always been that until the old coinage be worn out, and my proposed decimal substituted, the existing coins should as generally, and as soon as possible, be stamped with the figures indicating the pence and tenpence they represent, *the same identical figures of course giving, as pointed out, the decimal value*,—10s., 12·0d.; 2s. 6d., 3·0d.; 1s., 1·2d., &c. But *without this*, where *could* be the difficulty of paying 17X. 6d., or 17·6d., with 10s. (12·0d)., 4s. (4·8d.), and 8 pennies; or 9X. 7d. (9·7d.) with 5s. (6·0d.), 2s. 6d. (3·0d.), sixpence (·6d.), and one penny (1d.)?

Yours faithfully,
THEODORE W. RATHBONE.

November 10th.

P.S.—I have to thank you for your altogether unexpected re-publication yesterday of my letter of 19th August, 1853, as in *my* opinion there can be no better proof of the accuracy of the description of its contents given in your list (the point in dispute) to any, if such there are, who feel the slightest interest in such a question. The highly important and useful practical decimalisation of our own accounts and ordinary calculations, and foundation of international decimal accounts and coinage, by substituting the *tenpence*, as there stated, for the shilling, and rendering the franc or tenpence identical, and shewing by decimal figures the exact decimal relation of all coins and accounts in Europe and America as extensively as possible to this future universal coin, are views there I think most intelligibly indicated, as it was most certainly intended that they should be, and as it has been admitted without question that they clearly were, *immediately afterwards*, in my communication to the British Association, and first pamphlet. The letter certainly was very hastily written, some hours after midnight, and having to leave home early the next morning, after reading the report of the Decimal Coinage Committee, and finding to my great regret that this simple course of proceeding had then actually never occurred to any one of the members or numerous witnesses examined, and unless at once brought before the public, must encounter, as has happened, the serious prejudice of another scheme, given to the public on such high authority and warrant, *as the only one to obtain the object.* It appears with every one of the obvious errors of the press and expression I at once admitted and pointed out, and I should have thought your space would have been *more usefully* occupied by my latest and most carefully worded, instead of my first and most hastily written publication, but I do not complain, but the contrary, of your having thus exactly met the wishes, on whatever ground, of your correspondent.

SOCIETY'S LIST OF LECTURERS.

SIR,—The "Pembroke Dock" is not the only Institute which has experienced disappointment with regard to the lectures of Mr. Partington. He has just delivered his lecture on "War and its Appliances," to the members of this Institute, the result of which, was, I believe, universal *dissatisfaction.*

I think the Society of Arts will do very wrong if they again publish his name as an acceptable lecturer.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
A. B.

Bilston Institute, 5th Nov. 1855.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

SIR,—Sir W. C. Trevelyan's letter, inserted in the *Journal* of the 5th ult., not having been responded to by a more able correspondent, I venture to remark that the experiments he suggests would be easily made, and with little cost in any instance where iron is exposed to frequent jars, as in axles of carriages, especially those used on railroads. The superiority of a made mast over one consisting of a single stick scarcely appears to be a case in point in regard to metals, they being nearly of a homogeneous quality, however large the mass, whereas wood is less strong at some parts than at others; and for this reason Sir S. Bentham, in his specification of patent No. 1951, descanted on the advantages of laminated work where wood is the material. Many circumstances seem to indicate that a laminated composition would, as Sir W. Trevelyan suggests, be advantageous for metals also; for instance, the crystalline form of the molecules of iron given by hammering anchors; vibration being produced by hammering, as it is by the jars to which iron axles are exposed. It was expressly to prevent vibration of iron, that Sir Samuel, in a design, furnished early in this century, for a metropolitan bridge, proposed the filling in of the iron parts of the structure, as may be seen in the reports of the Commission, at whose request he gave his ideas on the improvement of the Thames, together with drawings of his steam-dredging apparatus.

In experiments of laminated iron for axles, it might not be safe to begin with a small thickness of this material, or to make the trial on passenger trains, but in the conveyance of coals, for example; the metal might be diminished by degrees, should experience show that a lesser quantity sufficed in laminæ than in a single mass.

In corroboration of Sir W. Trevelyan's idea, it may be remarked that carriage springs are formed of different folds of metal, to ensure strength, combined with lightness.

I am, Sir, truly yours,
M. S. BENTHAM.

November 2nd, 1855.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Architects, 8. An abridgement of M. Lance's Essay "On a Diploma in Architecture," with remarks and suggestions by Mr. John W. Papworth.
Statistical, 8. Mr. Leone Levi, "On the Meeting of the Statistical Congress at Paris, in September, 1855."
TUES. Horticultural, 2.
Linnæan, 8.
Civil Engineers, 8. Mr. J. Baillie, "On the application of Volute Springs to the Safety Valves of Locomotive Boilers."
WED. Society of Arts, 8. Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S. (Chairman of Council), Introductory Address, on opening of One Hundred and Second Session.
Geological, 8. 1. Mr. J. Prestwich, jun., "Notice of the Artesian Well at Kentish Town." 2. Sir Roderick Murchison, "Notice of the Upper Silurian Rocks at Lesmahago, in the South of Scotland, in which Mr. Slimond has discovered fossil Crustaceans." 3. Mr. J. W. Salter, "Description of some fossil Crustaceans from Lesmahago, in the South of Scotland."
THURS. Numismatic, 7.
Antiquaries, 8.
FRI. Philological, 8.
SAT. Royal Botanical, 3¾.
Medical, 8.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1852.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

[*From Gazette November 9th*, 1855.]

Dated 22nd October, 1855.

2358. W. Teall, Wakefield—Extracting fatty or oily substances.
2360. A. McGlashan and E. Field, Coal-yard, Drury-lane—Printing presses.

Dated 23rd October, 1855.

2366. A. Gregory, 21, Church-street, and J. Jillings, 6, Temple-street, Whitefriars—Cleansing pan of water-closets.
2638. G. Collier, W. Bailey, and R. Horsfall, Halifax—Drying wool.
2370. T. Roberts and J. Dale, Manchester—Treating amylecious substances for stiffening purposes.
2372. W. Shears, Bankside—Gunpowder magazines.
2374. A. V. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Rope machinery. (A communication.)

Dated 24th October, 1855.

2376. J. Bevan, 2, High-street, Deptford—Projectiles.
2378. J. Healey, J. Foster, and J. Lowe, Bolton-le-Moors—Drawing, moulding, forming, and forging machinery.
2380. J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Dies and matrices. (A communication.)
2382. E. Butterworth, Rochdale—Spinning machinery.
2384. P. A. le Comte de Fontaine Moreau, 4, South-street, Finsbury—Churns. (A communication.)

Dated 25th October, 1855.

2386. A. Ardouin, 5, Woodland-street, East Greenwich—Corking and capsuling machine.]
2388. E. D. Johnson, Wilmington-square—Apparatus for tuning stringed instruments.
2390. J. Robinson, Aldersgate-street—Winding clocks.

Dated 26th October, 1855.

2392. S. B. Sharp and R. Furnival, Manchester—Drilling, grooving, and slotting machinery.
2394. F. C. Calvert, Manchester—Treatment of copper slags to obtain iron.

Dated 27th October, 1855.

2396. Baron de Kleinsorgen, 3, Sidmouth-street—Azimuth compass.
2400. J. D. M. Stirling, Blackgrange, Clackmannan—Cast steel tubes and cylinders.
2402. G. Geyclin, Melville-terrace, Camden-town—Perambulator.
2404. J. Hands, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square—Preserving animal and vegetable substances for food.
2406. I. J. Speed, jun., Detroit, Michigan, U.S.—Car and carriage springs.

Dated 29th October, 1855.

2408. G. Riley, 12, Portland-place-north, Clapham-road—Roller mill for grinding malt.
2410. J. Whitworth, Manchester—Artillery and firearms.
2412. L. Roudière, Paris—Cavalry boots.
2414. W. Heartley, Bury—Safety valves.

Dated 30th October, 1855.

2418. W. C. Holmes, Huddersfield—Steam boilers.
2420. J. Barrans, Deptford—Steam boiler furnaces.
2422. J. I. B. S. M. de Lignac, Paris—Preserving animal substances.

INVENTIONS WITH COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS FILED.

2442. A. E. L. Bellford, 32, Essex-street, Strand—Sewing machines. (A communication.)
2454. J. Lewis and J. Edwards, Dawley, Salop—Malt crushers.
2479. W. H. Walenn, 46, Regent-street—Flattening cylinder glass. (A communication.)

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

Sealed November 9th, 1855.

1043. Richard Shiers Markindale, Salford—Improved method of removing wool from sheepskins and other peltry.
1053. Alfred Vincent Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Improved mode of preparing colours for printing and staining fabrics.
1063. Constantine Henderson, Tufnel-park—Improvements in the construction and arrangement of locks.
1069. Frederick George Sanders, Poole—Improvements in brick, pipe, and tile machines.
1076. Peter Armand le Comte de Fontaine Moreau, 4, South-street, Finsbury—Improvements in machinery for boring or perforating stone and other materials.
1086. Robert Morrison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Improvements in steam-engines.
1130. Benjamin Nicholls, East-street, Old Kent-road—Improvements in the manufacture of buttons.
1170. James Park, Bury—Improvements in machinery for manufacturing paper pulp.
1186. Edward Aldridge, Boston—Improvements in meters for measuring the flow of liquids and fluids, which can also be employed for obtaining motive power, and in taps for regulating the flow of liquids.
1196. John Aspinall, Fenchurch-street—Improvements in machinery for extracting moisture from substances, and for separating liquid from solid bodies, applicable to the refining of sugar, drying of goods, and to purposes for which centrifugal machines are employed.
1198. Jean Ciancaleone Ricu and Carlo Bartocci, Fuligno, Papal States—A new beverage.
1218. Joseph Leese, jun., Manchester—Improvements for obtaining colouring matter.
1231. William Arthur Henry, Bridge-street, Sheffield—Improvements in vices, and in the mode of securing the same to work-benches.
1243. Charles Tennant Dunlop, Glasgow—Improvements in the manufacture of chlorine.
1248. Robert Ashworth and Samuel Stott, Rochdale—Improvements in machinery for preparing, spinning, doubling, twisting, and winding fibrous substances.
1263. Henry Cartwright, Dean, Broseley—Improved steam cock.
1272. William Eley, 38, Bread-street, Golden-square—Improvement in the manufacture of detonating caps for fire-arms.
1478. Robert Besley, Fann-street, Aldersgate-street—Improved manufacture of metallic alloy applicable to the casting of type and other articles.
1563. Edward Simons, Birmingham—Improved instrument or apparatus to be used for condensing and absorbing the smoke and products of combustion arising from gas and other flames, and increasing the illuminating power of the said flames.
1867. William Emerson Baker, Cannon-street-west—Improvements in sewing machines.
1976. Alexander Isaac Austen, Belmont, Vauxhall—Improvement in the manufacture of candles and night lights.

Sealed November 13th, 1855.

1084. James Pettigrue, Drumcree, Westmeath—Improvements in propelling vessels.
1089. John Mason, Samuel Thornton, and Leonard Kaberry, Rochdale—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for preparing cotton and other fibrous substances for spinning yarns of threads, and for finishing or polishing such yarns or threads.

1093. Levi Lewis Hill, Westhill, New York—Improvements in silvering glass.

1096. Peter Christie, Greenock—Improved tent or hut for soldiers in the field, emigrants, tourists, and other persons requiring a portable dwelling.

1097. Robert Jobson, Holly Hall Works, near Dudley, and John Jobson, Litchurch Works, near Derby—Improvements in the manufacture of moulds for casting metals.

1101. Wilfrid Latham, Liverpool—Improvements in cutting the terry or pile of certain textile fabrics used for saddle covers.

1115. Jean Guillaume Butt and Jean Alfred Martin, Paris—A new system of rotary steam engines.

1117. Frederick Delacourt Blyth, Birmingham—Improvements in the manufacture of tea-trays, picture frames, and other similar articles from papier mache.

1121. Charles Claude Etienne Minié, Paris—Improvements in breech-loading fire-arms.

1133. Frederick William Mowbray, Shipley, near Leeds—Improvements in looms for weaving carpets and other pile fabrics.

1185. Joseph Hippolyte Poullain, Paris—Improved penholder.

1187. Henry Henson Henson, Parliament-street—Improvement ni the manufacture of fabrics suitable for goods-wrappers, and other purposes for which canvas has been or may be employed.

1249. Thomas Worsdell, Birmingham—Improvements in lifting jacks.

1250. Richard Archibald Brooman, 166, Fleet-street—Improvements in dyeing cotton, threads, yarns, and twists. (A communication.)

1363. James Timmins Chance, Birmingham—Improvements in glass flattening furnaces.

1757. Auguste Edouard Loradoux Bellford, 32, Essex-street, Strand—Improvements in grinding mills.

1763. Henry John Betjemann, 449, New Oxford-street—Improvements in extending tables.

1913. Thomas Bartlett, C.E., Chambery, Savoy—Improvements in machinery for drilling or boring into stone.

1975. Frederick Crace Calvert, Manchester—Improvements in the treatment of heating, puddling, and refinery iron slags or cinders.

2037. James Bird, Seymour-street-west—Improvement in the manufacture of biscuits.

Patents on which the Third Year's Stamp Duty has been Paid.

November 5th.

659. John, Edward, and Charles Gosnell, 12, Three King Court, Lombard-street—Improvements in brushes.

709. George Lucas, 42, Kennedy-street, Manchester—A composition for filling engraved cast or sunk letters, devices, or ornaments, on or in brass, zinc, or other metallic plates.

November 6th.

722. George Kendall, Providence, Rhode Island—Improvements in apparatus to facilitate the manufacturing of mould candles.

750. John Mirand, Paris—Improvements in the construction of electric apparatus for transmitting intelligence.

November 7th.

672. Stephen Carey, Great Guildford-street—Improvements in the construction of viaducts, arches, bridges, and other buildings, upon a non-expansion principle.

685. Robert Knowles, Chorlton-upon-Medlock—Improvements in boilers and apparatus for generating steam.

714. Henry Huart, Cambrai, France—Improvements in the storing and preservation of grain.

727. John Henry Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Improvements in measuring and registering the flow of fluids. (A communication.)

742. Hugh Greaves, Salford, near Manchester—Improvements in the permanent way of railways.

November 8th.

712. Christian Sharps, Hartford, U.S.—Improvements in breech-loading fire-arms.

1121. Commander George Beadon, R.N., Creechbarrow, near Taunton—Improvements in constructing and propelling ships and vessels.

November 10th.

713. John Henry Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for sewing and stitching. (A communication.)

757. Thomas Taylor, Patent Saw Mills, Manchester—Improvements in apparatus for measuring water and other fluids, which apparatus is also applicable to the purpose of obtaining motive power.

837. Augustus Turk Forder, Leamington Priors, Warwick—Improvements in tenders for railway-carriages.

955. Richard Archibald Brooman, 166, Fleet-street—Improvements in the manufacture of sugar. (A communication.)

WEEKLY LIST OF DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

No. in the Register.	Date of Registration.	Title.	Proprietors' Name.	Address.
3780	November 8.	The Corbillard, or Improved Hearse ...	William Garstin	82, Baker-street.
3781	„ 9.	The Carlton Bottle Holder	Thomas Challinor	4, Bolt-court.
3782	„ 10.	Parts of a Lock	W. Kennard..................	32, Little Queen-street, Holborn.
3783	„ 12.	Improved Wire Heald	John Shaw and Co.	Sowood Hill, Stainland
3784	„ „	Cutting Tool to be used in Machines for Slotting or Grooving	Thomas B. Sharp and W. Fothergill Batho.........	Manchester.
3785	„ 13.	Improved Portable Alcoholic Camp Kitchens or Lamp and Stand for Pic-nic and General Cooking purposes	Andrew Love	Liverpool.